

Subject No. 249.

Printing records
in Second Appeals
causes loss to people.

Summary of discussion.—Before second appeals are admitted, all papers are required to be printed at the cost of appellants. People lose much money by this practice. They have sometimes to give up cases for want of funds and thus lose property. The system of insisting on the production of printed copies may be discontinued.

Dewan's reply.—A change in the present practice is under the consideration of the Chief Court.

Subject No. 250.

Admission of
Second Appeals on
questions of fact also
is required.

Summary of discussion.—In cases where the decisions of two lower Courts are one and the same, unless some points of law are involved, a second appeal is not admitted. That a second appeal should be rejected solely on this account is the cause of loss to the parties who go to the 2nd Appellate Court incurring great cost and expecting that justice would be done: if the Judge only carefully examined the case and weighed the facts properly, he might find sufficient reasons to differ from the judgments of the lower Courts.

Dewan's reply.—This would be a retrograde step for many reasons.

Subject No. 251.

Grant of power
to Amildars to give
licenses to raiyats for
wood and bamboos
for Cattle Sheds.

Summary of discussion.—The power of the Amildar to grant licenses for wood and bamboos to raiyats for cattle sheds was taken away from him a few years ago. They are now granted by the District authorities and this causes great inconvenience to the raiyats who do not get licenses in time. Therefore the Amildar should be re-empowered to grant such licenses.

Dewan's reply.—The power was taken away because it was abused in some cases; but the proper course was to severely punish the Amildars in those cases. The representation will be considered.

Subject No. 252.

License to cut
wood in the nearest
Jungles.

Summary of discussion.—The concession shown by the grant of free licenses is defeated by requiring the raiyats to go to distant jungles to bring wood, &c. Therefore they should be allowed to cut and remove wood, &c., in the jungles nearest their villages.

Dewan's reply.—Inquiries will be made.

Subject No. 253.

Difficulties ex-
perienced by Li-
cense-holders in cut-
ting wood.

Summary of discussion.—In cases where paid licenses are granted to cut and remove wood from jungles, in addition to the inconvenience just referred to, the raiyats are required to show the Rahadaris granted by the Amildars to the Forest Officers and cut only such wood as are shown to them by these officers. At times much difficulty will be felt

in finding out the whereabouts of these officers and when found, in waiting for their convenience with all that the raiyats have to take the wood shown to them, whether it be good or bad. The Forest Officers show favor to those whom they like and the raiyats have no choice in the selection of wood. The matter should therefore be considered by Government.

Dewan's reply.—The necessary enquiries will be made.

Subject No. 254.

Strict enforcement of Rules regarding number and dimensions of bamboos cut under Licenses.

Summary of discussion.—A cart-load of Bamboos sold in the Woodyard is made up of 200 bamboos of 12 cubits in length each nominally, but they are actually of various lengths. While such is the case, people who are allowed to remove wood and bamboos from District Jungles are subjected to prosecutions by the Forest Department if the fixed dimensions vary by $\frac{1}{2}$ to one cubit in length and 1 to 2 inches in thickness. The raiyats cannot be expected to be accurate in the measurements. Further the Forest Officers restrict the number of bamboos to 150 per cart-load in the case of licenses taken out from the Taluk Cutcherry. Order should issue to remedy these evils.

Dewan's reply.—Will be inquired into.

Subject No. 255.

Inconvenient proximity of Government Plantations to Villages and relief of Forest officers from the charge of Cattle pounds.

Summary of discussion.—At present Forest Plantations are formed and elephant pits are excavated close to villages within one to four furlongs. Into these pits cattle often fall and die. If perchance they enter into the Plantations, they are impounded and a fee of 3 or 4 annas per head is levied without any distinction as to age, &c., of cattle. The practice should be prohibited. Forest Plantations should generally be made in or near the State Forests where the soil is more favorable than near villages. The formation or extension of Plantations near villages should be prohibited and the Forest Officers should be divested of the charge of cattle-pounds.

Dewan's reply.—The Deputy Commissioner has been asked to see to this and if necessary, throw back the demarcation line. Plantation fences near villages should be strong and ditches dangerous to cattle should not be made.

Subject No. 256.

Restoration of Bidarhalli Anikat.

Summary of discussion.—The whole of Antarsanto and Nemmanahalli Hoblis and portions of Kasaba and Sargur Hoblis contain only dry lands. There is no means whatever for wet cultivation. Failure of rains has resulted in the failure of even dry crops. Scarcity of water is felt generally and in the hot season people have to go 1, 2, 3 or 4 miles to fetch water and so they suffer. The raiyats.